

California Board of Registered Nursing

2011-2012 Annual School Report

Data Summary and Historical Trend Analysis

A Presentation of Pre-Licensure Nursing Education Programs in California

San Joaquin Valley

May 2, 2013

Prepared by:
Alissa Totman, BS
Renae Waneka, MPH
Tim Bates, MPP
Joanne Spetz, PhD
University of California, San Francisco
3333 California Street, Suite 265
San Francisco, CA 94118

INTRODUCTION

Each year, the California Board of Registered Nursing (BRN) requires all pre-licensure registered nursing programs in California to complete a survey detailing statistics of their programs, students and faculty. The survey collects data from August 1 through July 31. Information gathered from these surveys is compiled into a database and used to analyze trends in nursing education.

The BRN commissioned the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF) to conduct a historical analysis of data collected from the 2001-2002 through the 2011-2012 survey. In this report, we present ten years of historical data from the BRN Annual School Survey. Data analyses were conducted statewide and for nine economic regions¹ in California, with a separate report for each region. All reports are available on the BRN website (<http://www.rn.ca.gov/>).

This report presents data from the 8-county San Joaquin Valley Region. Counties in the region include Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Tulare. All data are presented in aggregate form and describe overall trends in the areas and over the times specified and, therefore, may not be applicable to individual nursing education programs. Additional data from the past ten years of the BRN Annual School Survey are available in an interactive database on the BRN website.

Beginning with the 2011-2012 Annual School Survey, certain questions were revised to allow schools to report data separately for satellite campuses located in regions different from their home campus. This change was made to more accurately report student and faculty data by region, but it has the result that data which were previously reported in one region are now being reported in a different region. This is important because changes in regional totals that appear to signal either an increase or a decrease may in fact be the result of a program reporting satellite campus data in a different region. Data tables impacted by this change will be footnoted. In these instances, comparing 2011-2012 data to the previous year is not recommended. When regional totals include satellite campus data from a program whose home campus is located in a different region, it will be listed in Appendix A.

¹ The nine regions include: (1) Northern California, (2) Northern Sacramento Valley, (3) Greater Sacramento, (4) Bay Area, (5) San Joaquin Valley, (7) Central Coast, (8) Los Angeles Area (Los Angeles and Ventura counties), (9) Inland Empire (Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties), and (10) Southern Border Region. Counties within each region are detailed in the corresponding regional report. The Central Sierra (Region 6) does not have any nursing education programs and was, therefore, not included in the analyses.

DATA SUMMARY AND HISTORICAL TREND ANALYSIS²

This analysis presents pre-licensure program data from the 2011-2012 BRN School Survey in comparison with data from previous years of the survey. Data items addressed include the number of nursing programs, enrollments, completions, retention rates, new graduate employment, student and faculty census data, the use of clinical simulation, availability of clinical space, and student clinical practice restrictions.

Trends in Pre-Licensure Nursing Programs

Number of Nursing Programs

The San Joaquin Valley region had a total of 15 pre-licensure nursing programs in the academic year 2011-2012. Of these programs, 10 are ADN programs, four are BSN programs, and one is an ELM program. Nearly all (86.7%) of the region's pre-licensure nursing programs are public.

Number of Nursing Programs

	<i>Academic Year</i>									
	<i>2002-2003</i>	<i>2003-2004</i>	<i>2004-2005</i>	<i>2005-2006</i>	<i>2006-2007</i>	<i>2007-2008</i>	<i>2008-2009</i>	<i>2009-2010</i>	<i>2010-2011</i>	<i>2011-2012</i>
Total Nursing Programs*	9	9	9	11	13	12	13	13	15	15
ADN	6	6	6	6	7	7	8	8	10	10
BSN	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
ELM				2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Public	9	9	9	11	11	10	11	11	13	13
Private	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total Number of Schools	9	9	9	9	11	11	12	12	14	14

*Some schools admit students in more than one program. The number of nursing programs may be greater than the number of nursing schools in the region.

40% of pre-licensure nursing programs (n=6) in the region reported partnering with another nursing school to offer a higher degree during the 2011-2012 academic year.

	<i>Academic Year</i>						
	<i>2005-2006</i>	<i>2006-2007</i>	<i>2007-2008</i>	<i>2008-2009</i>	<i>2009-2010</i>	<i>2010-2011</i>	<i>2011-2012</i>
Partnerships*							
Schools that partner with another program that leads to a higher degree	18.2%	8.3%	9.1%	30.8%	25.0%	40.0%	40.0%
Total number of programs	11	12	11	13	12	15	15

*These data were collected for the first time in 2005-2006.

² 2011-2012 data may be influenced by satellite campus data being reported and allocated to their proper region for the first time in the 2011-2012 survey. Tables affected by this change are noted, and we caution the reader against comparing data collected in 2011-2012 with data collected in previous year's surveys.

Admission Spaces and New Student Enrollments

Pre-license nursing programs in the San Joaquin Valley region reported a total 1,459 spaces available for new students in 2011-2012. These spaces were filled with a total of 1,663 students, which represents the seventh consecutive year pre-license nursing programs in the region enrolled more students than were spaces available. 66.7% (n=10) of programs reported that they overenrolled students and the most frequently reported reason for doing so was to account for attrition.

Availability and Utilization of Admission Spaces[†]

	<i>Academic Year</i>									
	<i>2002-2003</i>	<i>2003-2004</i>	<i>2004-2005</i>	<i>2005-2006</i>	<i>2006-2007</i>	<i>2007-2008</i>	<i>2008-2009</i>	<i>2009-2010</i>	<i>2010-2011</i>	<i>2011-2012</i>
Spaces Available	762	780	951	1,150	1,366	1,390	1,500	1,379	1,365	1,459
New Student Enrollments	740	779	949	1,261	1,455	1,484	1,587	1,598	1,411	1,663
% Spaces Filled	97.1%	99.9%	99.8%	109.7%	106.5%	106.8%	105.8%	115.9%	103.4%	114.0%

[†]2011-2012 data may be influenced by the allocation of satellite campus data from another region

San Joaquin Valley nursing programs continue to receive more applications requesting entrance into their programs than can be accommodated. In 2011-2012, 61.7% (n=2,684) of qualified applications were not accepted for admission.

Student Admission Applications^{*†}

	<i>Academic Year</i>									
	<i>2002-2003</i>	<i>2003-2004</i>	<i>2004-2005</i>	<i>2005-2006</i>	<i>2006-2007</i>	<i>2007-2008</i>	<i>2008-2009</i>	<i>2009-2010</i>	<i>2010-2011</i>	<i>2011-2012</i>
Qualified Applications	1,203	1,732	2,246	2,744	2,667	3,871	3,577	4,150	3,755	4,347
Accepted	740	779	949	1,261	1,455	1,484	1,587	1,598	1,411	1,663
Not Accepted	463	953	1,297	1,483	1,212	2,387	1,990	2,552	2,344	2,684
% Qualified Applications Not Accepted	38.5%	55.0%	57.7%	54.0%	45.4%	61.7%	55.6%	61.5%	62.4%	61.7%

*These data represent applications, not individuals. A change in the number of applications may not represent an equivalent change in the number of individuals applying to nursing school.

[†]2011-2012 data may be influenced by the allocation of satellite campus data from another region

Pre-license nursing programs in the San Joaquin Valley region enrolled 1,663 new students in 2011-2012. The distribution of new enrollments by program type was 70.6% ADN (n=1,174), 27.3% BSN (n=414), and 2.1% ELM (n=35). Nearly all of the new students are enrolled in one of the region's public programs, which accounted for 88.7% (n=1,475) of total new student enrollments in 2011-2012.

New Student Enrollment by Program Type[†]

	<i>Academic Year</i>									
	<i>2002-2003</i>	<i>2003-2004</i>	<i>2004-2005</i>	<i>2005-2006</i>	<i>2006-2007</i>	<i>2007-2008</i>	<i>2008-2009</i>	<i>2009-2010</i>	<i>2010-2011</i>	<i>2011-2012</i>
New Student Enrollment	740	779	949	1,261	1,455	1,484	1,587	1,598	1,411	1,663
ADN	538	554	734	945	1,070	1,080	1,209	1,262	1,074	1,174
BSN	202	225	215	238	325	404	325	336	316	454
ELM				78	60	0	53	0	21	35
Private					105	96	147	152	140	188
Public	740	779	949	1,261	1,350	1,388	1,440	1,446	1,271	1,475

[†]2011-2012 data may be influenced by the allocation of satellite campus data from another region

Student Census Data

A total of 2,758 students were enrolled in a San Joaquin Valley pre-license nursing program as of October 15, 2012. The 2012 census of the region's programs indicates that 61.9% (n=1,707) of students were enrolled in ADN programs, 36.0% (n=993) in BSN programs, and 2.1% (n=58) in ELM programs.

Student Census Data*[†]

<i>Program Type</i>	<i>Year</i>									
	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009**</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
ADN	1,128	1,260	1,199	1,614	1,873	1,567	2,076	1,960	2,045	1,707
BSN	571	681	664	655	829	838	892	916	840	993
ELM				73	56	0	49	50	133	58
Total Nursing Students	1,699	1,941	1,863	2,342	2,758	2,405	3,017	2,926	3,018	2,758

*Census data represent the number of students on October 15th of the given year

[†]2012 data may be influenced by the allocation of satellite campus data from another region

**2009 census data were not reported by one program. Published data were estimated based on other data reported by the school.

Student Completions

Program completions at San Joaquin Valley pre-license nursing programs totaled 1,336 in 2011-2012. The distribution of completions by program type was 76.2% ADN (n=1,018) and 23.8% BSN (n=318). There were no reported ELM program completions during the 2011-2012 academic year.

Student Completions[†]

	<i>Academic Year</i>									
	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
Student Completions	653	644	765	922	995	1,178	1,240	1,248	1,383	1,336
ADN	512	510	598	706	805	928	982	1,007	1,034	1,018
BSN	141	134	167	216	190	199	258	233	304	318
ELM				0	0	51	0	8	45	0

[†]2011-2012 data may be influenced by the allocation of satellite campus data from another region

Retention and Attrition Rates

Of the 959 students scheduled to complete a San Joaquin Valley nursing program in the 2011-2012 academic year, 85.8% (n=823) completed the program on-time, 4.4% (n=42) are still enrolled in the program, and 9.8% (n=94) dropped out or were disqualified from the program.

Student Retention and Attrition[†]

	<i>Academic Year</i>									
	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
Students Scheduled to Complete the Program	821	700	939	1,012	985	1,051	1,056	850	1,270	959
Completed On Time	609	529	700	729	681	804	803	745	1,021	823
Still Enrolled	129	108	89	142	128	96	138	30	110	42
Attrition	83	63	150	141	176	151	115	75	139	94
Completed Late [‡]									61	56
Retention Rate*	74.2%	75.6%	74.5%	72.0%	69.1%	76.5%	76.0%	87.6%	80.4%	85.8%
Attrition Rate**	10.1%	9.0%	16.0%	13.9%	17.9%	14.4%	10.9%	8.8%	10.9%	9.8%
% Still Enrolled	15.7%	15.4%	9.5%	14.1%	13.0%	9.1%	13.1%	3.5%	8.7%	4.4%

[†]2011-2012 data may be influenced by the allocation of satellite campus data from another region

[‡]Data were collected for the first time in the 2009-2010 survey. These completions are not included in the calculation of either the retention or attrition rates.

*Retention rate = (students completing program on-time)/(students scheduled to complete)

**Attrition rate = (students dropped or disqualified who were scheduled to complete)/(students scheduled to complete)

Note: Blank cells indicate the information was not requested in the given year.

Retention and Attrition Rates for Accelerated Programs

Average retention and attrition rates for accelerated programs in the San Joaquin Valley are comparable to traditional programs. For the 2011-2012 academic year, the average retention rate for accelerated programs in the region was 84.2%, the attrition rate was 9.8%, while the average share of students still enrolled in a program was 6.0 (slightly higher by comparison with traditional programs).

Student Retention and Attrition for Accelerated Programs*†

	<i>Academic Year</i>				
	<i>2007-2008</i>	<i>2008-2009</i>	<i>2009-2010</i>	<i>2010-2011</i>	<i>2011-2012</i>
Students Scheduled to Complete the Program	72	117	231	113	317
Completed On Time	57	88	217	56	267
Still Enrolled	6	14	2	23	19
Attrition	3	15	12	34	31
Completed Late [‡]			4	0	10
Retention Rate**	79.2%	75.2%	93.9%	49.6%	84.2%
Attrition Rate***	4.2%	12.8%	5.2%	30.1%	9.8%
% Still Enrolled	8.3%	12.0%	0.9%	20.4%	6.0%

*Retention and attrition data for accelerated programs were collected for the first time in 2007-2008.

†2011-2012 data may be influenced by the allocation of satellite campus data from another region.

‡Data were collected for the first time in 2009-2010 survey. These completions are not included in the calculation of either the retention or attrition rates.

**Retention rate = (students completing program on-time)/(students scheduled to complete)

***Attrition rate = (students dropped or disqualified who were scheduled to complete)/(students scheduled to complete)

Note: Blank cells indicated that the applicable information was not requested in the given year.

Employment of Recent Nursing Program Graduates³

Hospitals represent the most frequently reported employment setting for recent graduates of pre-license programs in the San Joaquin Valley. In 2011-2012, the region's programs reported that 60.6% of employed recent graduates were working in a hospital setting. Programs also reported that 13.7% of recent graduates had not found employment in nursing at the time of the survey. The 2011-2012 average regional share of new graduates employed in nursing in California was 81.9%.

Employment of Recent Nursing Program Graduates[†]

Employment Location	Academic Year							
	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
Hospital	82.7%	84.7%	89.3%	81.5%	73.4%	58.4%	63.8%	60.6%
Long-term care facilities	0.1%	0.3%	0.8%	2.1%	4.3%	11.2%	9.3%	14.5%
Community/public health facilities	0.9%	2.1%	4.3%	1.3%	2.0%	3.1%	3.2%	4.5%
Other healthcare facilities	0.5%	1.8%	2.1%	10.3%	3.5%	10.1%	4.5%	5.1%
Other	0%	11.1%	11.5%	4.9%	14.7%	12.3%	4.2%	1.5%
Unable to find employment*						20.4%	9.7%	13.7%
In California	44.3%	87.4%	89.9%	97.1%	88.9%	92.3%	66.0%	81.9%

[†]2011-2012 data may be influenced by the allocation of satellite campus data from another region

*Data were added to the survey in 2009-2010

Note: Blank cells indicate the information was not requested in the given year

Clinical Simulation in Nursing Education

Between 8/1/11 and 7/31/12, 13 nursing schools in the San Joaquin Valley reported using clinical simulation,⁴ and the remaining school began using simulation during the 2012-2013 academic year. The most frequently reported reasons why schools in the region used a clinical simulation center were to standardize clinical experiences and to check clinical competencies. Of the 13 schools that used clinical simulation centers in 2011-2012, 61.5% (n=8) plan to expand the center.

Reasons for Using a Clinical Simulation Center*

Reason	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
To standardize clinical experiences	83.3%	60.0%	90.9%	84.6%	92.3%
To check clinical competencies	50.0%	70.0%	90.9%	84.6%	92.3%
To provide clinical experience not available in a clinical setting	100.0%	60.0%	72.7%	76.9%	76.9%
To make up for clinical experiences	66.7%	80.0%	81.8%	76.9%	61.5%
To increase capacity in your nursing program	0.0%	20.0%	18.2%	38.5%	23.1%
Number of schools that use a clinical simulation center	6	10	11	13	13

*These data were collected for the first time in 2006-2007. However, changes in these questions for the 2007-2008 administration of the survey and lack of confidence in the reliability of the 2006-2007 data prevent comparability of the data. Therefore, data prior to 2007-2008 are not shown.

³ Graduates whose employment setting was reported as "unknown" have been excluded from this table. In 2011-2012, on average, the employment setting was unknown for 13% of recent graduates.

⁴ Clinical simulation provides a simulated real-time nursing care experience using clinical scenarios and low to hi-fidelity mannequins, which allow students to integrate, apply, and refine specific skills and abilities that are based on theoretical concepts and scientific knowledge. It may include videotaping, de-briefing and dialogue as part of the learning process.

Clinical Space & Clinical Practice Restrictions⁵

The number of pre-license nursing programs in the San Joaquin Valley region that reported being denied access to a clinical placement, unit or shift increased from seven programs in 2010-2011 to eight programs in 2011-2012. 26.7% (n=4) of San Joaquin Valley RN programs reported being denied access to clinical placements in 2011-2012, 46.7% (n=7) were denied access to a clinical unit, and just 20% (n=3) were denied access to a clinical shift during the same time period. All of the programs that were denied access to clinical shifts were offered an alternative by the site. However, only one of the programs denied access to either a clinical placement or unit was offered an alternative by the clinical site. The lack of access to clinical space resulted in a loss of fifteen clinical placements, ten units and one shift, which affected 86 students.⁶

Denied Clinical Space	2010-11	2011-12
Programs Denied Clinical Placement	3	4
Programs Offered Alternative by Site	1	1
Placements Lost	5	15
Number of programs that reported	15	15
Programs Denied Clinical Unit	5	7
Programs Offered Alternative by Site	3	1
Units Lost	3	10
Number of programs that reported	15	15
Programs Denied Clinical Shift	4	3
Programs Offered Alternative by Site	4	3
Shifts Lost	7	1
Number of programs that reported	15	15
Total number of students affected	212	86

⁵ Some of these data were collected for the first time in 2009-2010. However, changes in these questions for the 2010-2011 administration of the survey prevent comparability of the data. Therefore, data prior to 2010-2011 are not shown.

⁶ Only 4 of the 8 programs that reported experiencing a loss of clinical placements, units, or shifts also reported the total number of students affected by the loss.

Competition for space arising from an increase in the number of nursing students, staff nurse overload or insufficient qualified staff, a decrease in patient census, displacement by another program, and closure or partial closure of a clinical facility were reported with equal frequency as reasons why regional nursing programs were denied clinical space. In the last two years, there was an increase in the share of programs that reported closure or partial closure of a clinical facility, while there was a substantial decline in the share of programs that reported being denied clinical space due to competition due to more nursing students in the region, because of a staff nurse overload, or because a facility was seeking magnet status.

Reasons for Clinical Space Being Unavailable*	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Competition for clinical space due to increase in number of nursing students in region	80.0%	57.1%	37.5%
Staff nurse overload or insufficient qualified staff	60.0%	57.1%	37.5%
Decrease in patient census	20.0%	42.9%	37.5%
Displaced by another program	40.0%	28.6%	37.5%
Closure, or partial closure, of clinical facility		14.3%	37.5%
Nurse residency programs	20.0%	14.3%	12.5%
Clinical facility seeking magnet status	40.0%	14.3%	0%
Change in facility ownership/management		14.3%	0%
No longer accepting ADN students	0%	0%	12.5%
Implementation of Electronic Health Records system	0%	0%	25.0%
Other	20.0%	0%	12.5%
Number of programs that reported	5	7	8

*Data were collected for the first time in the 2009-2010 or 2010-2011 survey.

Note: Blank cells indicate that the applicable information was not requested in the given year.

Reasons for lack of access to clinical space vary by program. In 2011-2012, ADN programs reported that a decrease in patient census and displacement by another program were the predominant reasons for clinical space being unavailable, while BSN programs reported that competition due to an increase in the number of nursing students in the region, staff nurse overload or insufficient qualified staff, and closure of clinical facilities were major factors.

Reasons for Clinical Space Being Unavailable, by Program Type, 2011-2012

Reasons for Clinical Space Being Unavailable	Program Type			
	ADN	BSN	ELM	Total
Competition for clinical space due to increase in number of nursing students in region	25%	66.7%	0%	37.5%
Staff nurse overload or insufficient qualified staff	25%	66.7%	0%	37.5%
Decrease in patient census	50%	33.3%	0%	37.5%
Displaced by another program	50%	33.3%	0%	37.5%
Closure, or partial closure, of clinical facility	25%	66.7%	0%	37.5%
Nurse residency programs	0%	33.3%	0%	12.5%
Clinical facility seeking magnet status	0%	0%	0%	0%
Change in facility ownership/management	0%	0%	0%	0%
Implementation of Electronic Health Records system	25%	33.3%	0%	25.0%
No longer accepting ADN students	25%	0%	0%	12.5%
Other	0%	0%	100%	12.5%
Number of programs that reported	4	3	1	8

Programs that lost access to clinical space were asked to report on the strategies used to cover the lost placements, sites, or shifts. The most frequently reported strategy (62.5%) was to replace the lost clinical space at the same site. Half of the programs reported being able to replace lost space at a different clinical site currently being used by the program, and 37.5% were able to replace it by adding a new clinical site.

Strategies to Address the Loss of Clinical Space, 2011-2012*

Strategy to Address Lost Clinical Space	2011-12
Replaced lost space at same clinical site	62.5%
Replaced lost space at different site currently used by nursing program	50.0%
Added/replaced lost space with new site	37.5%
Clinical simulation	12.5%
Reduced student admissions	0%
Other	12.5%
Number of programs that reported	8

*Data were collected for the first time during the 2011-2012 survey.

The number of nursing programs in the San Joaquin Valley reporting an increase in out-of-hospital clinical placements decreased from four programs in 2010-2011 to one program in 2011-2012. Outpatient mental health/substance abuse clinics and hospices were the only non-hospital clinical sites to see an increase in placements.

Alternative Clinical Sites*	2010-11	2011-12
Public health or community health agency	50%	0%
School health service (K-12 or college)	50%	0%
Skilled nursing/rehabilitation facility	50%	0%
Home health agency/home health service	25%	0%
Hospice	25%	100%
Medical practice, clinic, physician office	25%	0%
Outpatient mental health/substance abuse	25%	100%
Renal dialysis unit	25%	0%
Urgent care, not hospital-based	25%	0%
Surgery center/ambulatory care center	0%	0%
Case management/disease management	0%	0%
Occupational health or employee health service	0%	0%
Correctional facility, prison or jail	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%
Number of programs that reported	4	1

*Data collected for the first time in 2010-2011

In 2011-2012, 71.4% (n=10) of San Joaquin Valley nursing schools reported that students in their pre-licensure programs had encountered restrictions to clinical practice imposed on them by clinical facilities. The most common types of restricted access students faced were to the clinical site itself due to a visit from the Joint Commission or another accrediting agency, access to bar coding medication administration, to electronic medical records, and to automated medical supply cabinets. Schools reported that it was uncommon to have students face restricted access to the use of glucometers, to direct communication with health care team members, or access to alternative settings due to liability issues. With the exception of restricted access to patients due to staff workload issues, all types of restricted access were reported by schools with either equal or greater frequency by comparison with the previous year.

Common Types of Restricted Access for RN Students	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Clinical site due to visit from accrediting agency (Joint Commission)	83.3%	33.3%	90.0%
Bar coding medication administration	100.0%	44.4%	80.0%
Electronic Medical Records	83.3%	55.6%	70.0%
Automated medical supply cabinets	83.3%	44.4%	70.0%
Student health and safety requirements		33.3%	50.0%
IV medication administration	33.4%	33.3%	40.0%
Some patients due to staff workload		55.6%	40.0%
Glucometers	50.0%	22.2%	20.0%
Direct communication with health team	0%	22.2%	20.0%
Alternative setting due to liability	33.4%	11.1%	20.0%
Number of schools that reported	6	9	10

Note: Blank cells indicated that the applicable information was not requested in the given year.

Faculty Census Data⁷

On October 15, 2012, there were 460 total nursing faculty⁸ in the region. Of these faculty, 32.0% (n=147) were full-time and 68.0% (n=313) were part-time. Over the past five years, the number of full-time faculty has remained relatively constant, while the number of part-time faculty has continued to increase. The need for faculty continues to outpace the number of active faculty. On October 15, 2012, there were 28 vacant faculty positions in the region, representing a 5.7% faculty vacancy rate.

Faculty Census Data[†]

	<i>Year</i>									
	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005*</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007*</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
Total Faculty	222	237	281	328	340	382	389	386	442	460
<i>Full-time</i>	108	112	109	133	133	147	146	139	143	147
<i>Part-time</i>	114	125	97	195	207	235	243	247	299	313
Vacancy Rate**	2.2%	3.3%	8.2%	3.8%	6.8%	4.7%	6.3%	7.7%	8.9%	5.7%
<i>Vacancies</i>	5	8	25	13	25	19	26	32	43	28

[†]2012 data may be influenced by the allocation of satellite campus data from another region

*The sum of full- and part-time faculty did not equal the total faculty reported in these years.

**Vacancy rate = number of vacancies/(total faculty + number of vacancies)

In 2011-2012, 8 of 14 schools in the region (57.1%) reported that faculty in their programs work an overloaded schedule, and all of these schools pay the faculty extra for the overloaded schedule.

Overloaded Schedules for Faculty*	<i>Academic Year</i>			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Schools with overloaded faculty	6	7	6	8
Share of schools that pay faculty extra for the overload	100%	85.7%	100%	100%
Total number of schools	12	12	14	14

*These data were collected for the first time in 2008-09.

⁷ Census data represent the number of faculty on October 15th of the given year.

⁸ Since faculty may work at more than one school, the number of faculty reported may be greater than the actual number of individuals who serve as faculty in nursing schools in the region.

Summary

Over the past decade, the number of San Joaquin Valley pre-licensure nursing programs has grown by 66.7%, from nine programs in 2002-2003 to 15 programs currently. 87% of the region's pre-licensure nursing programs remain public. Over the past five years, the share of nursing programs partnering with other schools to offer education leading to a higher degree has grown, increasing from 9% to 40%.

Pre-license nursing programs in the San Joaquin Valley region reported a total 1,459 spaces available for new students in 2011-2012, which were filled with a total of 1,663 students. This represents the seventh consecutive year pre-license nursing programs in the region enrolled more students than were spaces available. Qualified applications to the region's programs in 2011-2012 totaled 4,347, 61.7% of which were not accepted for admission.

In 2011-2012, pre-license nursing programs in the San Joaquin Valley reported 1,336 completions, double the 653 completions reported in 2002-2003. However, if the current retention rate of 85.8% remains consistent, and if new student enrollments decline from their current level, the annual number of graduates from the region's nursing programs is likely to decline in future years. At the time of the survey, 13.7% of recent graduates from San Joaquin Valley nursing programs were unable to find employment in nursing.

Clinical simulation has become widespread in nursing education. It is seen by schools as an important tool for standardizing student clinical experiences and checking clinical competencies. The importance of clinical simulation is underscored by data showing an increase in out-of-hospital clinical placements and an increasing share of programs that report being denied access to clinical placement sites that were previously available to them. In addition, 71.4% (n=10) of San Joaquin Valley nursing schools reported that their students had faced restrictions to specific types of clinical practice during the 2011-2012 academic year.

Expansion in RN education has required nursing programs to hire more faculty members to teach the growing number of students. The number of full-time faculty in the region has been relatively constant since 2008, while the number of part-time faculty has been consistently growing. Although the number of nursing faculty has more than doubled in the past ten years, faculty hires have not kept pace with the growth in San Joaquin Valley pre-licensure nursing programs. In 2011-2012, 28 faculty vacancies were reported, representing a faculty vacancy rate of 5.7%.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A – San Joaquin Valley Nursing Education Programs

ADN Programs (10)

Bakersfield College
College of the Sequoias
Fresno City College
Merced College
Modesto Junior College
Porterville College
Reedley College at Madera Community College Center
San Joaquin Delta College
San Joaquin Valley College
West Hills College Lemoore

BSN Programs (4)

CSU Bakersfield
CSU Fresno
CSU Stanislaus
University of Phoenix – Northern California

ELM Programs (1)

CSU Fresno

Satellite Campus (1)

National University – BSN

APPENDIX B – BRN Education Issues Workgroup Members

BRN Education Issues Workgroup Members

Members

Loucine Huckabay, Chair
 Audrey Berman
 Liz Close
 Brenda Fong
 Patricia Girczyc
 Marilyn Herrmann
 Deloras Jones
 Stephanie Leach
 Judy Martin-Holland
 Tammy Rice

Organization

California State University, Long Beach
 Samuel Merritt University
 Sonoma State University
 Community College Chancellor's Office
 College of the Redwoods
 Loma Linda University
 California Institute for Nursing and Health Care
 Kaiser Foundation Health Plan
 University of California, San Francisco
 Saddleback College

Ex-Officio Member

Louise Bailey

California Board of Registered Nursing

Project Manager

Julie Campbell-Warnock

California Board of Registered Nursing